

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. VII.

WASHINGTON, N. C. JULY 13, 1821—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS

No. 36

Foreign News.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 27.

By the favor of a friend, we have the use of a few of the latest London papers, from which we have extracted a few articles which we have not observed in any of the commercial gazettes from which we generally copy our foreign news.—*Nat. Int.*

LONDON, MAY 10.

The official communication with respect to the Russian army, which has given such satisfaction to all who have any regard for liberty and good government, has at the same time given occasion to some degree of surprise. People rather wonder why the Emperor of Russia, after the language held by him with respect to the new order of things in Spain; after his refusal to acknowledge it, and his unqualified declaration of hostility, should all at once appear reconciled to the existence of what he had so much abused and threatened. The semi-official intimations from Laybach and Vienna, of what was preparing for Spain, and the paragraphs in the same spirit in some of the Ministerial papers naturally confirmed men in the opinions, which the above declarations had led them to form. We believe there is little doubt that the Emperor Alexander did really meditate an invasion of Spain, and that he did not willingly renounce his intention. We have heard, and it is with pleasure we state a circumstance so much to the credit of Ministers that, after the expression of the feeling of the independent part of both sides in Parliament, on the subject of the detestable principles avowed by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, they felt they could no longer delay remonstrating against the designs of the Allies. If this be the case, it affords another proof of the great advantage with which the discussion of such subjects in Parliament is attended, however cheaply Ministers may occasionally affect to hold it. The government of this country has been seconded on this occasion by France; for, though there is no doubt that the Ultra Royalist party would willingly have consented to the introduction of Russian troops into that country, the government, we understand, were thoroughly convinced that the people were not sunk so deplorably low as to make it safe to try the experiment.

The Greeks are making vigorous exertions for the acquisition of their independence. All the Consuls have been obliged to quit Patras, as they are only accredited to the Turkish Government. According to all accounts, the Russian Agents everywhere endeavor to fill the minds of the Greeks with jealousy of this country, holding us up as determined to support the Turks, and to prevent them from ever becoming free. It is of importance to the liberty of Europe, that European Turkey should not be annexed in whole or in part to Russia, but humanity revolts at the idea of a people being condemned forever to a state of degrading servitude, and policy and general interest do not require any such sacrifice. We are not enemies of Grecian independence, but of Russian aggrandizement; and if Lord Londonderry who entertains so strong a conviction of the Emperor Alexander's honesty of intention on this subject, will only undertake to secure Europe against this danger, he will find it very easy to reconcile it to the overthrow of the Turkish power. God forbid that we should ever recommend any attempt to prevent a people from achieving their independence, and most of all, a people suffering from such dreadful misgovernment as that which has made almost a desert of the finest part of Europe.

Morn. Chron.

PENSACOLA.

A long letter is inserted in the New Orleans Advertiser of the 6th instant, giving an account of Pensacola and its vicinity, the latter part of which is sufficiently interesting, to authorize a conspicuous insertion of it. The writer commences with a sketch of the deprivations to which a man is subjected, at present, in that city, such as the want of books, newspapers, and other like inconveniences. He then furnishes us with a description of the advantages of the this new and valuable acquisition. The letter is dated Pensacola, May 29, at which time the Hornet had not arrived.

"But why swell the catalogue of our wants, when we have so many good things in possession, on which we can dwell with complacency? Let me dilate on a more grateful theme. I have, already, spoken

in general terms of climate and productions of West Florida—but a few facts will carry their own commentary. The most luxuriant, and almost profusely laden, grape vine I ever saw, is growing opposite my window in a seeming sandbank, and within three hundred yards of the bay. It will, from its appearance, yield its vintage towards the end of July. A flourishing fig-tree stands beside it—its fruit is already fit to pluck—this is the first of three crops which the fig-tree annually yields in this climate. On the pomegranate both flowers and ripening fruit are seen—the fruit will be in eating next month. The peach trees give unequivocal indication of the congeniality of the climate, and a sure promise of an abundant product. The sweet and sour oranges are common, and thrive well. The melons of this country are said to be of a very superior flavour, and so plentiful that swine are fed with them. On the estate of Mr. Emanuel, about seven miles up the bay, there are growing, in vigorous condition, oranges, figs, apricots, nectarines grapes of various kinds, the Spanish chestnut, young dates, young plantains, pine apples and yams, as well as the more common, but not less estimable trees of our gardens and orchards, the apple, pear, quince, cherry, plums of various sorts, peaches, and pomegranates.

"Judging from these facts, we may form some estimate of what these provinces are capable of producing. Coffee trees, planted more than twenty years since, are, I am credibly informed, in good bearing at this day, in East Florida. Cotton and rice are already brought in considerable quantities to this market, by the rivers that empty into the bay of Pensacola. There is in East Florida a great deal of rich land well adapted to the cultivation of sugar, and there can be no doubt of the success of the sea island cotton, on the numerous fertile islands and keys which stud its coasts. The prickly-pears, of that species which nourishes the cochineal, is indigenous. Tobacco and indigo need not be mentioned—but the almond, the olive, the date, the yam, the lemon, lime, citron, guava, ginger, caper, banana, plantain, anana, cocoa-nut and cacao, will naturally increase our luxuries and comforts. The mulberry, too, grows spontaneously, and would afford the means of feeding innumerable silkworms. We have, moreover, two of the most beautiful and useful forest trees in the world, the splendid magnolia, and the invaluable live-oak. The supply of timber for our growing navy is inexhaustible. The country abounds in mill-seeds, and there is no want of white pine and cypress: our oyster shells make excellent lime, and no considerable part of New Orleans is built and covered with the bricks and tiles manufactured in the vicinity of Pensacola. There is, in truth, no part of this reputed sterile region that is not convertible to some profitable purpose. Even the sand we tread on, besides its adaption to making mortar, is better calculated for fusing, than any I have ever met with. On both shores of the bay for miles, the beach is composed of a fine flint sand, as white as salt, and entirely free from mica. The American glass has already been brought to equal the European, even in the most difficult and costly fabrics; and, with the acquisition of this exquisite material, will soon gain an acknowledged superiority. The clay, by the bye, in this neighbourhood, is almost fine enough for queen's ware.

"With all these advantages of soil and climate; with the balmy help borne on the wings of the trade winds, which fan this whole peninsula; with its great extent of sea coast its numerous navigable streams and commodious harbours, at present the resort of pirates and smugglers; with such a variety of products of so different cultures; we may expect that the Floridas will attract settlers from every section of the Union. The southern planter will bring his slaves to raise the great staples of coffee, sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, &c. The farmers of the west will fatten their flocks and herds on the immense ranges of pasturage, which even now liberally supply this market with beef and mutton, and fresh butter and cheese. The Atlantic adventurer will fix his residence on the sea shore, where he can enjoy all the wealth of his beloved element, with the facilities it affords for conveying to the commercial emporium all the products of his toil or his ingenuity. To foreigners, perhaps, must be left the enterprise of cultivating, on a more extensive scale, the vine, the fig, the date, &c. and of preparing wine, the sun raisin, the dried fig, and the date of commerce."

satue mihi ante oculos.—Already do I see, in my mind's eye,—but, alas! I can see nothing yet of the Hornet—and this remembering me of the story of the maid and her milkpail, I shall leave it to your glowing imagination to sketch such a picture of our future greatness as these hints may suggest."

NEW YORK, June 26.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

It will be recollected that Col. Manly, commander of the 26 Regt. of the New York State Artillery, recently, in a very liberal manner, tendered to the Corporation the Colors in his possession, that were used on the occasion of the first inauguration of Gen. Washington as President of the United States, for the purpose of having them preserved in the Picture Gallery of the City Hall. The Corporation having gratefully accepted the offer, appointed yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock for receiving the present. The ceremony accordingly took place at that hour. Col. Manly's Regiment was drawn up in front of the City Hall, when the Colonel handed the colors to His Honor the Mayor, addressing him in the following appropriate manner.

"Sir—Conformable to a resolution of the officers of the regiment, I am charged with the duty of presenting this standard to the Corporation of our city. The service, Sir, is as grateful to my feelings as it is honorable to the officers, whom I have the honor to command. These Colours are those which waved over the head of the late Gen. George Washington, at the time of his inauguration as the first President of the United States. Their intrinsic value, Sir, is trifling, but the occasion on which they were raised—he recollections which they are calculated to awaken, and the circumstances connected with their history, have given them a claim to be considered among the memorials of those great events which, after having given birth to a nation, perpetuated the independence of an Empire, by consolidating the interests of every individual that compose it.

"The time will come when every thing connected with our revolution, and him, who, under Providence, guided the destinies of this now happy country will be held to be inestimable, and it is therefore that this regiment have requested that this memorial be placed beyond the reach of ordinary accidents—its acceptance will confer a lasting obligation."

On receiving the Standard, the Mayor replied as follows:

"Colonel,

The Common Council accept the proffer of this Standard by the officers of the 2d Regiment of New York State Artillery, and I am instructed to inform you that they receive it as a gift of much distinction, and that it will be deposited among the archives of the city. The adoption of the Federal Constitution, which consolidated the interests and combined the energies and resources of the Republic, and the inauguration of the immortal Washington as the first President of the United States, connected with the happy results of our revolutionary war, are events of the utmost importance to our beloved country; and as these colours were displayed on one of those memorable occasions, and waved over the head of him whose fame is dear to every American citizen, they have acquired a value that must ensure their preservation—both as a memorial of the great and good man who bore so conspicuous a part in those events, as well as of the events themselves. Permit me, Sir, in behalf of the Common Council, to tender you their thanks for the handsome manner in which you have brought this subject to their notice, and at the same time to assure you of their sincere respect for yourself, and the brave men under your command."

CHRISTOPHE'S CITADEL.

An American captain, named CONWAY just arrived from St. Domingo, has published in the Newburyport Herald, an account of his tour to the city of Sans Souci, the residence of the late King Christophe. After viewing the palace and the city, the captain in company with a friend, travelled up a stupendous mountain on the summit of which the impregnable Citadel of Christophe stands, to the amazement of the beholders below. It was a great favor to enter this castle, and view—

"The battled towers, the donjon deep,
The loop hole gates where captives weep,
The flanking walls, that round it sweep,
As in the days of the tyrant, all strangers
were strictly prohibited from entering it,

and of course, hitherto hermetically sealed from the curiosity of foreigners.

"A deep silence now reigned in the Citadel, which had long echoed to the din of arms and the tools of the wretched mechanics, who were doomed by the cruelty of Christophe, to drag out a miserably existence in slavery—obliged to spend their days in labor, and their nights chained in horrid dungeons, without being able to obtain a sight of their families or friends for whole successive years.

"It is impossible for description to give an adequate idea of this stupendous structure; and its whole appearance has a character of sublimity and power which cannot fail to fill the mind of the beholder with wonder, admiration and awe. Its walls in some places are 30 feet thick, and the north east end is 250 feet high. The numerous pieces of artillery with which this fortress is furnished, are so heavy that it would hardly be deemed practicable to convey them by the steep and uneven road, which is the only passage to the summit of the mountain.

"The lower battery is mounted with seventy heavy thirty two pound pieces of bronze, each piece traversing with great facility to its given angle; on a second breast work are mounted about forty pieces of twenty four pounds each, which are also of bronze and arranged on the same principle as those below, with all their apparatus ready for use; in the third breast work, which remained unfinished, are embasures, and arrangements of pieces much lighter than the others, and above that, at about two hundred feet from the ground barracks are constructed for the garrisons. In short the whole plan is so well laid and executed, as to render it as a military position, impregnable to all the forces of Europe; and for imprisonment and servitude, well worthy of the appellation of 'the Bastille of Hayti.'"

"Under the cover of its guns, vegetables may be cultivated to supply its garrison; and the large reservoirs that are constructed in many places in the exterior of the walls, are always kept filled. Many thousand barrels of flour are constantly kept in the vaults, in large French jars air tight, which added to the pulse, rice and salted provisions, would have been sufficient to maintain the garrison for twenty years.

"We visited the vaults, in which salt, wine spirits, musket balls, &c. were stored; and also those of the treasury, in which are still remaining the coffers which but a year before were crowded with gold and silver, to the amount (as repeated) of fifty millions of dollars.

"In the area of the walls are the ruins of the Palace of the citadel, a spacious building which in 1817, was destroyed with the commander and eight hundred of the garrison, by an explosion, occasioned by the electric fluid communicating with loose cartridges [The configuration, I was told, was arrested by a part of the Palace falling over on an adjacent mountain.] From the part of the building that remains are suspended huge fragments of mason work, which threaten destruction to all who pass under them.

"It is the prevailing opinion that from fifteen to twenty thousand people have perished in the building of this palace; many of whom were blown away, by the strong winds that assail the top of the mountain in the afternoon, while laying the sheets of copper and zinc with which the roof is covered.

"Had Christophe lived; his inventive and active genius would, no doubt, have been employed in making constant additions to this strong hold but all his fortifications could not protect him from the violence of his own hand. Nor could all his wealth afford him a coffin, or all his vaults a tomb. In the southern wing of the citadel, his body lies, where it was hastily thrown by, without the rites of sepulchre, and carelessly strewn with little lime."

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Beaufort county on the 31st ult. a negro boy named

ARTHUR;

5 feet 2 inches high, about 18 years old, stout made and very black, says he belongs to James Harrel of Cumberland county, N. C. and states that he left his master in September last.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away. STEPHEN OWENS, S. J. June 15, 1821—1812



WASHINGTON, N C
FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1821.

Another Legislative Candidate.

The following is the Address of Mr. Molland to the Freemen of Beaufort—by which, it will at a glance be seen, that he is willing to serve the good citizens of this county, even in the Commons. I must be regretted however, (and Mr. H says he is sorry for it himself,) that circumstances beyond his control prevented his coming out again for Congress!!

*The Address—*John Molland offers for the House of Commons to represent the County of Beaufort in the next General Assembly held for North-Carolina at the City of Raleigh! — *he friends of Liberty will act wise to go hand AND hand—never to suffer the colour of their plume to change!!!*

*Erratum—*In the Communication in our last, signed 'FRANKLIN,' in the 6th line after the word that, the words 'under a government' should be supplied.

MR. EDITOR,

The present state of our Grave Yard has induced me to make a few remarks on the subject, through the medium of your paper. I believe there has been more than one attempt made by some of the former Commissioners of the Town to raise a sufficient fund by taxation, to put a suitable enclosure around it—some individuals have also endeavoured, to accomplish this desirable object by subscription—but from some cause or other, these laudable attempts have all been defeated; and the Grave Yard still remains exposed to the intrusion of animals of every description. I cannot believe that the citizens of Washington would withhold a contribution for so charitable and humane a purpose from principles of sordid parsimony; or that they would regard the exposure of the graves of some of their dearest relatives and friends with torpid indifference, did it come under their immediate observation? The scene itself I think would awaken emotions of sympathetic commiseration in the breasts of many, too painful to be borne without an effort to preclude such an intrusion from the silence of the tomb. A respect for those whom the unrelenting hand of death has severed from us, independent of the softer feelings that are so natural to the human breast, should excite sufficient interest in us to extend our aid in preserving that peace and silence in the hallowed recesses of the grave, that its solemnity requires; even though we had never bedewed their memory with our tears. The only effectual means of accomplishing this object, I believe, is through the instrumentality of the Commissioners of this Town. Though it be very far from me to mark out a course for so enlightened a body to pursue; or to insinuate a delection of duty in them—I would humbly invite their attention to this matter—A small additional tax for this purpose, it is believed; would be paid with cheerfulness, when the intention of it was known. And as the Town has received the benefit of fees arising from the interring of strangers in the Grave Yard; there certainly can be no ground of objection to a tax for the purpose of enclosing it.

The Commissioners I hope, will adopt such measures at an early period, as the exigency of the case may require, or as may be most expedient to the accomplishment of this object, and thereby save the feelings of many, with those of a

CITIZEN.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

We stated a few days ago that the statue of Washington executed at Rome by Canova for the state of North Carolina, was put on board the Columbus, which ship is probably now on her passage to the United States. Having promised to give a more particular notice of that superb piece of sculpture, we now proceed to the task. It is intended to represent the immortal hero in the act of writing his farewell address.

He is seated on an ancient Roman chair, his right leg drawn up, as in the usual sitting posture, the left carelessly extended along. In the right hand he holds a pen, and in the left a scroll—at his feet the baton of a field marshal, and a sword of the shape of the old Roman filibum, turned at the point. He is clad in the Roman costume, the head and neck bare, a close vest and *braccae*, with a girdle round the waist, upon which is displayed Medusa's snake head and other emblems of Roman taste. The toga, or cloak, is drawn close round the neck, and descends in luxuriant folds to the floor. The legs are bare to the knee, and the feet covered with sandals.

The statue is of white marble of the finest kind. It rests upon a pedestal of the same kind of marble, upon the sides of which are represented in emblematical figures of the richest workmanship the four principal events of Washington's life: his taking command of the American armies—capture of the British army at York Town—resigning all his public trusts; and lastly, his retiring to private life in the tranquil occupation of a farmer.

It said the artist has exercised his own taste entirely in the position and costume of the statue. It was represented to him that it was intended to be placed in the Hall of the Legislature of North-Carolina, the dimensions of which were sent to him; and it was stated to have been wished that the likeness should be taken at full length, as in the act of delivering an address. But the proportions of the monument, with the apartment it was to occupy, a place in, were of of primary importance to a just exhibition of it, and he found that they could not be preserved in any other way than by reducing the statue to a sitting posture. With regard to the dress, it is said he could not hazard his reputation by attempting any other than that which was most familiar to him, and which is best adapted to his taste and genius.

In the opinion of amateurs, this is Canova's happiest effort—so he has been heard to declare himself, and the Pope and Cardinal Consalvi have expressed the same opinion. It is related of this accomplished artist that he expressed the most heartfelt satisfaction at having had an opportunity of executing a statue of Washington, and he is said to have wrought more upon it with his own hand, than he was ever known to do upon any similar work—he generally reserving to himself in such works only the finishing stroke, or *coup de pinceau*. As an example of the estimation in which his statue of Washington was held in Rome, many English and other travellers of taste and fortune, would have given four times the contract price to have possessed it.

The likeness, we understand, was taken from a portrait of the General in the possession of the American Consul at Leghorn, esteemed an excellent resemblance. *N. Herald.* At a numerous meeting of the commissioned officers of the United States' Navy and Marine Corps, it was unanimously agreed to wear crepe on the left arm for the space of thirty days, as a testimony of respect for the memory of their brother officers—Lieut. John Patten Cambreling, of the frigate Macedonian, Lieut. Wm. Nicoll, of Marines, of the frigate Congress, Lieut. Samuel B. Johnson of Marines, and Chaplain Azah. Wilson, of the frigate Macedonian, who died on foreign service.

We have heard with much pleasure from a gentleman of the low country, that the manufacture of Wine at Roanoke Island, is in a train of improvement, and success which promises at no distant day, to furnish our domestic supplies. A French gentleman accustomed to the culture of the grape has made an establishment there, and supplied considerable quantities to the orders of persons up the Sound and Rivers. Unlike the former method of treating that excellent grape, which we call the Scuppernon; the juice undergoes the process of fermentation, and is put into pipes for the space of a year, before it is used. A gentleman who has purchased a cask of that age, says it is totally unlike the wine which is commonly sold from that part of the country. We hope to see the Abbe Coeur's remark verified, "that the eastern parts of this State are as well adapted to making Wine as any country in the world."

Rat. Reg.

New York June 23.

The Polls (for members of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the state) closed last evening after a spirited contest of three days. Upwards of 13,000 votes have been taken, and the Inspectors will not canvass until this morning; but we have the satisfaction of saying that the Republican Ticket has succeeded by a Majority of between two and three thousand votes.

COURTESY.

On the sailing of the Macedonian from Callao, a boat was despatched from the British frigate Hyperion, captain Spencer, then getting under weigh, rendering a

service, if one would be returned. It being ascertained to be captain Downes, this compliment was exchanged with the utmost good will. This circumstance is mentioned as being a peculiar act of courtesy on the part of the British commander, and one not often shown by British ships of war to those of the United States.

MARCH OF THE MIND.

Though in France and Spain the catholic religion is established by law, yet in either country, a protestant may fill even the office of first minister to the crown. In free England, a catholic cannot hold such offices.

EXTRAORDINARY KNIFE.

Sheffield in England has long been celebrated in every quarter of the globe for her unrivalled excellence in the manufacture of all descriptions of cutlery; but one of the grandest specimens of the art produced by human ingenuity is a knife of most curious and exquisite workmanship, containing no less than one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one blades, and other instruments, surmounted by a crown of gold at the top of which twenty one blades are inserted. The above article was not made for sale, but remains in the possession of the inventors, Messrs. Rodgers and Sons, of Sheffield, as a lasting specimen of what human ingenuity is capable of achieving; it occupied no more than nine months in making.

DESTRUCTION BY A WHALE.

The whaling ship Essex, Pollard, of Nantucket, has been lost in the Pacific ocean by being struck by a Whale. The crew had to leave her so suddenly, that they were only able to take a few articles of provisions. They embarked in three boats; a short time afterwards the boat in which the Captain was separated from the other two in a gale, and they have not since been heard of. The Captain's boat was soon exhausted of provisions, and several of the persons in her perished, and the survivors subsisted on their remains. At length the number of survivors was reduced to the captain and two others, and having for many days no sort of food, they at length cast lots which should die to sustain the others. One, in consequence, perished; upon whose remains the others supported themselves till they were providentially taken up. Capt. Pollard was one of those preserved.

The Supreme Court at New Orleans has ordered that all pleadings shall be made in the English language, which they have determined shall be the language in which their judicial records shall be kept. This determination has produced a great sensation among those of the inhabitants who are of French parentage and education. It seems to us, however, that in a science in which definition and precision are of so much importance, as they are in law, one language only ought to be employed. A different practice must confuse the proceedings in the courts, and produce continual and endless perplexities.

GOING TO LAW.

An action was brought at Lincoln assizes in England, for the recovery of a horse. Justice Bailey, at the close of the cause, in which 234 damages were given, strongly discouraged going to law in cases of that nature. "Take my advice gentlemen," said he, "and accommodate matters of this kind if possible; for men in general, lose more than 25l. in bringing an action on the warranty of a horse; even if they win; and such is the danger from the evidence common in cases like this, that justice is no security to a man of success." I perceive that the gentleman below me do not approve of my doctrine; but the truth must be told sometimes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The people of New Hampshire, as it appears by the proceedings of the legislature, have decided against calling a convention to alter their constitution, by a vote of 10,853 nays to 2,407 in the affirmative. A bill is before the legislature for laying a tax on the capital stock of the several banks in that state, to be appropriated for the purposes of education. A committee of the Senate have reported on the subject of the resolutions of Maryland relative to an appropriation of public lands to the purposes of education in the original states that "they are satisfied that the principles contended for are just and equitable, and therefore do concur in the opinion expressed in the aforesaid documents."

The legislature of New Hampshire have voted 800 dollars for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies.

A few days since, we re-published from a Boston paper, an account of the wreck of the whale ship Essex, in the Pacific, by being run afoul of by a whale, and the heart rending circumstances attending it:—that one boat, out of three, had been picked up with two men on board, after having been for more than ninety days drifted about by the sea, during most of

which time the survivors subsisted on the remains of their deceased shipmates, and at last, when but three remained alive, they cast lots who should die to preserve the others from death, and that one was actually killed, on which the other two, (the captain and a boy) subsisted till they were taken up. The other two boats were supposed to have foundered—but we have the pleasure to learn that one of them was picked up after being 87 days at sea, by the U. States Frigate Constellation. The following extract of a letter from one of the crew of the Constellation, to his father in this city, furnishes this information:—

"U. S. Frigate Constellation, Valparaiso, 7th March, 1821." "A few days before we reached this port, we picked up three men and a boy at sea, (belonging to the whale ship Essex, from Nantucket, wrecked by being run afoul of by a whale,) after being 87 days at sea in an open boat. After their provisions were expended, they lived 8 days on the body of one of their fellow sufferers who died of fatigue. They had drawn lots, and the next day one of the remaining three was to die, to furnish food for the other two. When our ship bore in sight they had nothing left but one of the feet of their unfortunate fellow sufferer."

Richmond Paper.

The following is a letter which was written by the venerable Ex President Adams, to one of his friends, on the 5th day of July, 1776. It is written with a spirit which proves it to have been an emanation direct from the heart:

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America; and a greater perhaps never was or will be decided among men. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great Anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated as the Day of Deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other from this time forward for ever. Through all the gloom, I can see rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

Despotic Treatment of the Neapolitan People.

We have often heard of the cruelties said to have been committed by the Republicans of France, and of the tyranny, in particular, of the Emperor Napoleon. But we do not recollect of an analogous instance, in which so deliberate and shameful oppression was so conspicuous, as that displayed in the annexed decree, which the head of European despots has issued against the Neapolitans. (We entirely coincide with the Daily Advertiser, that "a measure more tyrannical in its object, more bloody in its provisions, or more treacherous in its means of deception, has seldom disgraced human history." Yet have we witnessed a portion of the press of this country exulting the system, for which this disgraceful decree has emanated; and endeavouring to introduce it among us. If it is true that they are few in number who thus degrade themselves, & we are pleased to find that their influence is becoming every day more limited. No man can call himself a republican who advocates the measures now pursuing in Europe by the Holy Alliance, against the liberties of the people.—*Nat. Adv.* Ferdinand I. by the grace of God King of the Two Sicilies.

The fatherly intimations of our Decrees of the 28th and 31st of March last against secret meetings, and in favor of a general disarming of the kingdom, not having produced the desired effect, which shows the guilty designs of those who disobey, and forces us to adopt more energetic measures; and, impressed with the maxim that law to be perfect demands a penal sanction, and that the punishment to be useful requires examples, public, speedy and impartial, we have therefore decreed as follows:

1. A Court martial shall be created with all the powers of a special council of war.
2. This court shall execute rigorously articles 4 and 5 of our decrees of 31st March against those who carry forbidden arms, by condemning to capital punishment an assassin whoever shall be found with these arms, and shall without delay execute the sentence.
3. The director of the police may authorize the search of houses at discretion. If forbidden arms shall be found without legal permission the householder shall be punished accordingly. If he effect possession of arms and ammunition is such as to give room for suspecting a conspiracy, the person of the inhabitant shall be seized and placed with his papers at the disposition of the Court Martial.
4. The same court shall execute the decrees of March 28th against the Carbons.
5. The object of the society of Carbons

Being the only one who shall be taken into view of overture, likewise be punished. 7. The same imprisonment of person who in of the meeting shall not immerse. 8. Whoever, meetings, move cover to a consp his name not die gister. Signed in the MAJ

DIED—In the last, after a long illness, former daughter of Capt. WASHINGTON (Cox)

ARTICLES.

Bacon
Butter
Bees-Wax
Brandy, French
do. Apple
do. Peach
Corn
Meal
Peas
Cotton
Coffee
Cordage
Flour
Flax Seed
Gin, Holland
Pine Scantling
Plank
Flooring Boards
Shingles, 22 in.
Staves, W. O. I.
do. R. O. do.
do. W. O. do.
Heading, W. O.
Lard
Molasses
Tar
Pitch
Rosin
Turpentine
do. Spirits
Pork
Rum-Jamaica
do. W. I.
do. America
Salt, Allum
do. Fine
Sugar, Loaf
do. Lump
do. Brown
Tobacco (manuf)
Whiskey

TO THE FREE COUNTY

GENTLEMEN,
preaching when y select two Comm represent you in bly. As such, th my friends, I ten represent you in the next General meet with your sors will be exte lical sentiments a publican.

June 6th, 1821.

FOR LOW

A 15

28th June, 1821—

THE Subscriber House on the C. Blount's, and will ders and Boarders of

Washington, Ap

No

THE Subscriber ecutor of the la of Slade Pearce, la deceased, Hereby persons having dem of the said Slade Pea properly authenticate the time required by entitled "an Act cor and granting letters to prevent frauds in testates estates," oth of recovery by the And those indebted t earnestly required to ment, as no indig RICH June 8, 1821—67

...the overthrow of all governments, every one who after the publication of this decree shall join that society or attend any of its meetings, shall be punished with death, as guilty of high treason.

6. All who, without being Carbonari, shall be taken in actual meeting with a view of overturning the public order, shall likewise be punished with death.

7. The same court shall punish with imprisonment of from three to ten years, every person who in town or country, shall know of the meeting of the above description & shall not immediately disclose it.

8. Whoever, belonging to the said meetings, moved by repentance, shall discover to the police the members the projects of a conspiracy, shall be pardoned, his name not disclosed nor entered on any register.

Signed in due form,
MARQUIS DE CICCILLOL

DIED—In this town, on Friday evening last, after a lingering illness, Miss **HOLLAND SPEARS**, formerly of Greenville.

And on Tuesday morning last, an infant daughter of Capt. Arthur Bayly.

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.
(Corrected weekly)

ARTICLES,	From D. to D. D.	From D. to D. D.
Bacon	lb.	5 6
Butter	lb.	20 25
Bees-Wax	lb.	30 33
Brandy, French	gal.	2 30
do. Apple	do.	60
do. Peach	do.	1
Corn	bush	50 60
Meal	do.	65 70
Peas	do.	75
Cotton	lb.	11 12
Coffee	do.	30 35
Cordage	do.	14 15
Flour	bbl.	5 50
Flax Seed	bush	80 90
Gin, Holland	gal.	1 25
Pine Scantling	M.	8 8
Plank	do.	8 15
Flooring Boards	do.	14 15
Shingles, 22 inch	lb.	1 50
Staves, W. O. hhd.	do.	15
do. R. O. do.	do.	8 10
do. W. O. bbl.	do.	8 10
Headings, W. O. hhd.	do.	20
Lard	lb.	6 8
Molasses	gal.	33 35
Tar	bbl.	1 25
Pitch	do.	1 10
Rosin	do.	1 10
Turpentine	gal.	1 75
do. Spirits	gal.	40 35
Pork	bbl.	8 10
Rum-Jamaica	gal.	1 35
do. W. I.	do.	1 10
do. American	do.	42 45
Salt, Alum	bush	80
do. Fine	do.	70
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	25 30
do. Lump	do.	20
do. Brown	do.	10 12
Tobacco (manufac.)	cwt.	12 20
Whiskey	gal.	40 45

TO THE FREE VOTERS OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUFORT.

GENTLEMEN, The time is now approaching when you will be called on to select two Commissioners and one Senator to represent you in the next General Assembly. As such, through the solicitations of my friends, I tender you my services to represent you in the House of Commons for the next General Assembly. Should I meet with your suffrages, my best endeavors will be exerted in your behalf; my political sentiments are well known to be Republican.

H. S. LATHAM.
June 6th, 1821.

For Sale, LOW FOR CASH,

A few Hhds. W. I. RUM, 15 do. Its quality MOLASSES.

WM. WORSLEY.
28th June, 1821—18314

THE Subscriber has taken the Brick House on the corner, opposite John C. Blount's, and will accommodate Travelers and Boarders on moderate terms.

JOHN SELBY, Junr.
Washington, April 26, 1821

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Slade Pearce, late of Beaufort County, deceased. Hereby gives Public Notice to all persons having demands against the Estate of the said Slade Pearce, to present them properly authenticated for payment, within the time required by an Act of Assembly, entitled "an Act concerning proving Wills and granting letters of Administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of intestate estates," otherwise they will be barred of recovery by the operation of said act. And those indebted to the said estate are earnestly required to make immediate payment, as no indulgence whatever can be given.

RICHARD CRIST, Esq.
June 8, 1821—67311

List of Letters.

Remain in the Post Office, at Washington, N. C. July 1st, 1821, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A.
The President or Secretary of the Athenaeum Society, Noah Asby or Peter Eloyt, Alden & Wilson, Isaac Arnold, William Austin.

B.
Jupiter Bonner, W. G. Boyd, Elijah Barstow, James A. Byrne, Carleton Burt, Noah Bell, Allen Burton.

C.
James Clifford, William Clark, Sally Clark, John S. Coffin, Patrick Collins.

D.
Norton Dickerson, Simmons Davis.

E.
William Ellms, William E. Edwards.

F.
Hamilton Fulton.

G.
Margaret Green, George Gillespy, Hovey Gallard, John Garitt, — Grant, Rachel Ginn.

H.
James R. Hooker, Richard Hall, Alfred Hopkins, Joel Hopkins, George Hill, Joseph S. Holmes, H. H. Hardison, Jacob D. Harrington, Richard Hynes.

I.
Coldby Ives.

L.
Samuel Lawton, Stephen Little, William L. Lavender.

M.
Thomas D. Mason, Hiram A. Mead, James Murphy, Christopher S. Mooring, Elah Mebone.

N.
Lilly Nickerson, Neale & Myers, Wm Nisfield.

P.
Ward Post, Ephraim Pearce.

R.
William Ross, William Raw, David Rice, Wiley Rea, William Reel, — Roscoe.

S.
Robert S. Smith, Daniel Shaw, Swain Swift.

T.
W. B. Tanstall.

V.
Hugh Vallotio.

W.
Daniel Webb, Jane Wilcox, John Winslow, J. Jasper Willard, Henry B. Winslow, Richard Williams.

Persons requiring for any of the above Letters, will please to ask for advertised Letters or they may not get them.

JOHN GALLAGHER, P. M.
761. pds 315

Five dollars reward.

WAS stolen on Wednesday night last a plain second hand Silver Spoon Watch, with gold hands. The above reward will be given whoever will leave her at the Printing Office—and no questions asked.

July 6, 1821.—3w315R. R.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

Office of the Commissioners,
Washington 14th June, 1821.

THE Commissioners, appointed under the 11th article of the Treaty of Amity, Settlement and Limits, between the United States of America, and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 28th day of February, 1819, to ascertain the full amount and validity of the claims, mentioned, or referred to, in the said Treaty, being organized as a Board, according to the provisions of the Treaty and the act of Congress in that case made and provided, have passed the following orders; of which, all those interested will be pleased to take notice:

"Ordered, That all persons having claims under the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 28th day of February, 1819, which are to be received by this Commission, do file a memorial of the same with the Secretary of the Board; to the end that they may be hereafter duly examined and the validity and amount thereof decided upon, according to the suitable and authentic testimony concerning the same, which may be then required. The said memorial must be addressed to this Board; must set forth, particularly and minutely, the various facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived; and must be verified by the affidavit of the claimant.

"And, in order that claimants may be informed of what is now considered by the Commission as essential to be averred and established before any such memorial can be received by this Board, it is further—

"Ordered, That each claimant shall declare, in his said memorial, for and in behalf of whom the said claim is preferred; and whether the amount thereof, and of every part thereof, if allowed, does now, and at the time when the said claim arose, did belong solely & absolutely to the said claimant; or to some other, and, if any other, what

person. And in cases of claims preferred for the benefit of any other than the claimant the memorial to be exhibited must further set forth, when, why, and by what means, such other has become entitled to the amount of any part of the amount of the said claim.

—The memorial, required to be exhibited by all claimants, must also set forth, and certainly declare, whether the claimant, as well as any other for whose benefit the claim is preferred, is now, & at the time when the said claim arose was, a citizen of the United States of America—where he is now, and at the time the said claim arose was, domiciliated—and, if any, what change of domiciliation has since taken place.—The said memorial must also set forth, whether the claimant, or any other who may have been at any time entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and if any, what, sum of money, or other equivalent or indemnification, for the loss or injury sustained, satisfaction for which is therein asked.

"And that time may be allowed to claimants, to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned; it is further

"Ordered, That when this Board shall adjourn to day, it will adjourn to meet again on the 10th day of September next; at which time it will proceed to decide whether any memorials which may have been filed with the Secretary, in pursuance of the above orders, shall be received for examination.

"Ordered, That a copy of these proceedings be published by the Secretary of the Board, in all the public Gazettes in which the laws of the United States are usually printed."

Those Editors, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert this notice in their respective papers once a week, until the 10th day of September next, and forward their accounts to the Secretary, immediately thereafter.

By Order, T. WATKINS,
Secretary to the Commission
Under the 11th article of the Florida Treaty.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain Lands of the United States to be offered for sale, viz:

Therefore, I **JAMES MONROE**, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At **Wooster**, in **Ohio**, on the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of land in the District of Wooster, heretofore reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States,

At **Delaware**, in **Ohio**, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-seven townships, viz:

Townships 1 and 2, north, of ranges 9, 10, and 11
1, 2, 6, 7, 4, range 12
1 to 8, range 13 & 14.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 8, north, of range 15
1, 7, ranges 16 & 17
1, 2, and 3, range 18.

At **Piqua**, in **Ohio**, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-six townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 5, south, of range 3
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 6
1 to 8, 7
1 to 6, 8.

At **Vincennes**, in **Indiana**, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of lands belonging to the United States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims, by an act, entitled "An act respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and State of Ohio," passed on the 21st of April, 1806.

At **Brookville**, in **Indiana**, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 10 to 16, of ranges 2 and 3
12, 16, 4 and 5.

At the same place, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty townships, viz:

Townships 15, 16, and 17, in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11
15 and 16, in range 12.

At **Jackson**, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in **Missouri**, on the first Monday of September next, for the sale of thirty-four townships, viz:

Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to 14E
31 and 32, 15.

At the seat of government, in the territory of **Arkansas**, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:

Townships 5, 7, 9, & 10 S. in range 19 West.
5 to 10, 20
6 9, 21
8 14, 22

At **Washington**, in **Mississippi**, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of any lands which are surveyed in the District

west of Pearl river, which have not heretofore been offered for sale.

At **St. Stephens**, in **Alabama**, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such tracts of land in township eight, of ranges 1 and 2 west, and in township 8, of range 3 west, and sundry other tracts of land in the District east of Pearl river, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At **Huntsville**, in **Alabama**, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of the islands in the Tennessee river, and of sundry detached fractions in townships 6, 8, and 7, of range 1 east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary line, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At **Tuscaloosa**, in **Alabama**, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-two townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east
15 20, in range 8.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-three townships, viz:

Townships 15, 16, 17, & 18, of range 4 east
15 and 16, 5
15, 6
15 to 22, 1 & 2 W.

At the same place, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, of range 5 west.
22, 4 and 5
16 21, 6 and 7.

At the same place, on the third Monday in October next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 8, 9, & 10 west.

At the same place, on the third Monday in November next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 11, 12, and 13 W.
15, 16, and 17, 14.

At the same place, on the third Monday in December next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in range 14 west.
15 21, 15, 16, & 17.

Each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools or for other purposes, will as usual be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of April, in the year 1821.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till the first day of August next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

1 Aug —308.

25 dollars reward.

RANAWAY about the 10th of June, my negro man **GEORGE**, about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very black complexion, and has remarkably large white eyes. George was formerly the property of Doct. T. A. Cabarrus, subsequently the property of Mr. Benjamin Runyon, and recently purchased by me from him. George is probably lurking about Edenton, where he was raised, and I understand, has a sister who was emancipated by the late A. Cabarrus. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of and delivery of the above negro to me, or secured in any Jail, so that I get him again.

JOHN MYERS
Bellevue, near Washington,
Beaufort County, 20th Nov. 1820—18287

Notarial Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by his Excellency the Governor,

NOTARY PUBLIC

For the Town of Washington and County of Beaufort—

And having taken the requisite oaths for his qualification, hereby tenders his services to the public in the various duties pertaining to the Office. He flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may honor him with their commands.

Charges, moderate.

JOHN McWILLIAMS.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS

are constantly kept on hand, and for sale at the Printing Office.

Power of Attorney; Bills of Lading neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriffs' Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels (Registered and Enrolled); Attachments; Bonds; Warrants; Seamen's Articles, &c.

...the overthrow of all governments, every one who after the publication of this decree shall join that society or attend any of its meetings, shall be punished with death, as guilty of high treason.

6. All who, without being Carbonari, shall be taken in actual meeting with a view of overturning the public order, shall likewise be punished with death.

7. The same court shall punish with imprisonment of from three to ten years, every person who in town or country, shall know of the meeting of the above description & shall not immediately disclose it.

8. Whoever, belonging to the said meetings, moved by repentance, shall discover to the police the members the projects of a conspiracy, shall be pardoned, his name not disclosed nor entered on any register.

Signed in due form,
MARQUIS DE CICCILLOL

DIED—In this town, on Friday evening last, after a lingering illness, Miss **HOLLAND SPEARS**, formerly of Greenville.

And on Tuesday morning last, an infant daughter of Capt. Arthur Bayly.

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.
(Corrected weekly)

ARTICLES,	From D. to D. D.	From D. to D. D.
Bacon	lb.	5 6
Butter	lb.	20 25
Bees-Wax	lb.	30 33
Brandy, French	gal.	2 30
do. Apple	do.	60
do. Peach	do.	1
Corn	bush	50 60
Meal	do.	65 70
Peas	do.	75
Cotton	lb.	11 12
Coffee	do.	30 35
Cordage	do.	14 15
Flour	bbl.	5 50
Flax Seed	bush	80 90
Gin, Holland	gal.	1 25
Pine Scantling	M.	8 8
Plank	do.	8 15
Flooring Boards	do.	14 15
Shingles, 22 inch	lb.	1 50
Staves, W. O. hhd.	do.	15
do. R. O. do.	do.	8 10
do. W. O. bbl.	do.	8 10
Headings, W. O. hhd.	do.	20
Lard	lb.	6 8
Molasses	gal.	33 35
Tar	bbl.	1 25
Pitch	do.	1 10
Rosin	do.	1 10
Turpentine	gal.	1 75
do. Spirits	gal.	40 35
Pork	bbl.	8 10
Rum-Jamaica	gal.	1 35
do. W. I.	do.	1 10
do. American	do.	42 45
Salt, Alum	bush	80
do. Fine	do.	70
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	25 30
do. Lump	do.	20
do. Brown	do.	10 12
Tobacco (manufac.)	cwt.	12 20
Whiskey	gal.	40 45

TO THE FREE VOTERS OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUFORT.

GENTLEMEN, The time is now approaching when you will be called on to select two Commissioners and one Senator to represent you in the next General Assembly. As such, through the solicitations of my friends, I tender you my services to represent you in the House of Commons for the next General Assembly. Should I meet with your suffrages, my best endeavors will be exerted in your behalf; my political sentiments are well known to be Republican.

H. S. LATHAM.
June 6th, 1821.

For Sale, LOW FOR CASH,

A few Hhds. W. I. RUM, 15 do. Its quality MOLASSES.

WM. WORSLEY.
28th June, 1821—18314

THE Subscriber has taken the Brick House on the corner, opposite John C. Blount's, and will accommodate Travelers and Boarders on moderate terms.

JOHN SELBY, Junr.
Washington, April 26, 1821

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Slade Pearce, late of Beaufort County, deceased. Hereby gives Public Notice to all persons having demands against the Estate of the said Slade Pearce, to present them properly authenticated for payment, within the time required by an Act of Assembly, entitled "an Act concerning proving Wills and granting letters of Administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of intestate estates," otherwise they will be barred of recovery by the operation of said act. And those indebted to the said estate are earnestly required to make immediate payment, as no indulgence whatever can be given.

RICHARD CRIST, Esq.
June 8, 1821—67311

POETRY.

THE REAPERS' SONG.

Ye verdant hills, ye smiling fields,
Thou earth, whose breast spontaneous
yields
To man a rich supply;
Echo, whose mimic notes prolong
The melting strain, and bear along,
O'er distant glades and caves among,
The mountain shepherd's arless song
Soft swelling to the sky.

Attend the reapers' joyful lays
And bear the tribute of their praise
To nature's bounteous King;
Whose voice, loud sounding from the pole
In thunder oft is heard to roll,
When murmuring along is stole
The zephyr's silken wing.

With bread, the heart of man to cheer,
See, bending low, the ripen'd ear
Bow its luxuriant head!
In vain, ye swains, had been your care,
Had not He caus'd the blight to spare
The promise of the summer fair,
And bade the sun, the rain, the air,
Their gracious influence shed.

He bade the soft refreshing gale
Blow gently down the teeming vale,
Nor hurt the peeping grain;
But when the ear began to rise,
To him we raised our anxious eyes;
Oft I on the cisterns of the skies
He sent, in mercy, rich supplies,
Early and latter rain.

And now his hand hath crown'd our toil—
We joy like those that share the spoil,
The harvest home to bend!
With shouts the laughing pastures ring,
With grateful hearts ye reapers sing
The praise of heaven's eternal King,
Through whose paternal care ye bring
The produce of the year.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

Once more the friends of freedom hail
return of the joyous anniversary of American Independence. This Festival, emphatically popular, will survive, cherished through ages, a precious memorial for our nation; at once marking the fame of its founders, and the date of one of the noblest events that adorn the annals of modern history. Instituted spontaneously by the great body of the people, themselves, acting in their sovereign capacity, it has now for nearly half a century been established and celebrated by the only great Federal Republic that ever correctly enjoyed the united benefits of liberty, equality, and justice. The advantage and utility of its moral influence, in diffusing maxims of sound politics, and guiding and invigorating public spirit, must be obvious to an educated free, and thinking nation. The chalice of wisdom is on this occasion flavored by the enjoyments of the senses; and instruction sweetened by the blandishments of social delight. In monarchies, the festivity with which royal birth-days are recommended has been supposed to cherish loyal attachments to feudal masters. If this opinion be correct, how much superior, and more valuable the effect of properly celebrating the birth day of a free and mighty empire.

On this glorious anniversary of our national birth day, by the established usages of millions, both men and principles are held up for censure or approbation. But the liberality of applause predominates. Party feuds are generally allayed by joyful recollections of the common welfare of our common country. And thus the customary proceedings of countless groups and communities, seated throughout the immense area of our clustering republics, annually minister wholesome stimuli to public spirit, and public opinion. Without descending to minute shades of difference in toasts or dissertations, actions great or useful to the majority of the people, or to the entire confederacy, are generally distinguished and extolled; republican doctrine is recommended, and the heroes and sages of the revolution, living or dead, are embalmed in the grateful effusions of individuals and societies.

Since the olympiads were instituted in Greece, perhaps no finer general theatre has been erected by any nation, than has been afforded by ours, for the play or the diffusion of patriotic eloquence or sound good sense, on each Anniversary of American Independence. The admirable use which the Grecian statesmen, bards, and historians, made of their chief national celebration is familiar to us all, and possibly it may to some appear pedantic even thus to allude to their usages. Still, it seems pertinent to remark, that, from the dawn of civilization, and in the most renowned nations of antiquity, the wisest lawgivers have uniformly employed popular and festive observances as fit instruments for engraving on the general mind of their country memorable events and mighty revolutions. Nor should it be overlooked, that the most free and polished

people of ancient Europe conferred wreaths of science and of honor upon their great men and warriors, chiefly on the recurrence of their greatest popular festival. Inasmuch that, for twelve centuries, by one and the same festival they aimed to compute time and confer immortality.

No one has forgotten the noble enthusiasm of the venerable John Adams, in communicating the event of the Declaration of Independence, from the scene of its transaction, to his friends at home. The same sentiment pervaded the minds of the patriots of that day. And is it for us to be backward, tardy, or lukewarm, in our testimony of respect for the day?

CELEBRATION OF American Independence

AT PETERSBURG.

At three o'clock, about three hundred citizens partook of a sumptuous dinner prepared by Messrs. Cheves & Fenn, who deserve great credit for the excellent manner in which it was served up. The Mayor being unavoidably absent, Mr. Archibald Paugh was appointed President, assisted by Messrs. Edward Pescud, Daniel C. Burns, Thomas Wallace, and Joseph Briggs, as Vice Presidents. The cloths being removed, the following toasts were drank, accompanied by songs and appropriate music.

TOASTS.

1. **THE DAY**—
"Blest day of Liberty, of Hope, of Pride,
"Thy sun shall spread the light of freedom wide."

4 guns—9 cheers.

2. **THE YEMANNY OF OUR COUNTRY**—
"The artificial Noble shrinks into a Dwarf before the Noble of Nature."

4 guns—6 cheers.

3. **THE SPIRIT OF '76**—A spark from Heaven, to enlighten a benighted and enslaved world.

4 guns—3 cheers.

4. **THE HEROES AND SAGES OF THE REVOLUTION**—Immortal spirits, whose glorious deeds command the tribute of their country's gratitude.

4 guns.

5. **WASHINGTON**—Godlike Man! "Expressive silence, muse his praise!"

no gun—drank standing.

6. **FRANKLIN, HANCOCK & ADAMS**—Crowned with chaplets of immortality, among the mighty dead who live in endless praise.

no gun—no cheer.

7. **THE UNION**—We cling to it with greater fervor, amid the threats of dismemberment and the machinations of geographical factions.

3 guns—3 cheers.

8. **THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES**—We prize it as it is—Let it not be discolored and obscured by judicial commentaries.

3 guns—3 cheers.

9. **THOMAS JEFFERSON**—
"All which thou hast been,
"And all that age can give, thou art."

4 guns—6 cheers.

10. **JAMES MADISON**—He possessed in public life, the confidence and applause of his fellow citizens, and still enjoys in retirement their prayers for his happiness.

4 guns—6 cheers.

11. **JAMES MONROE**, President of the United States—In youth, the gallant soldier; in mature life, the accomplished statesman, both in calm and storm.

4 guns—6 cheers.

12. **THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES**—They are freemen; a troop of such is worth a host of slaves.

2 guns—3 cheers.

13. **THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES**—The pride of the nation—cradled in storms and nurtured in the calm of peace.

2 guns—3 cheers.

14. **THE HEROES OF THE LATE WAR**—The recording Angel nor has, nor will forget them."

2 guns—3 cheers.

15. **AGRICULTURE**—The perennial fountain of National Prosperity & Republican Purity.

2 guns—3 cheers.

16. **COMMERCE & MANUFACTURES**—"Let them alone."

2 guns—3 cheers.

17. **STATE RIGHTS**—Their perfect inviolability, either from open aggression, jesuitical construction, or insidious implication.

2 guns—3 cheers.

18. **THE PRESS**—"Give us but Light."

2 guns—3 cheers.

19. **THE SOUTH AMERICAN PATRIOTS**—Their recent victories we hail as a happy presage of ultimate success.

2 guns—3 cheers.

20. **SPAIN & PORTUGAL**—The Pyrenees shall become a plain, the Bay of Biscay a stagnant pool, ere the Russ, or Hunshall trample on the ashes of Cervantes or Camoens.

1 gun—2 cheers.

21. **THE NEAPOLITANS**—Craven Knees from Eagle aires.

guns & huzzas.

22. **THE HOLY ALLIANCE**—Its axioms

to maintain humanity—withering by its desolative influence all that is dear to Man, and clanking the most unhallowed designs under the most sacred of pretenses.

23. **THE OLD DOMINION**—"To us, the land of every land the pride."

4 guns—6 cheers.
24. **THE FAIR**—The freer men, the more their slave.

Guns unlimited.

More than ordinary harmony prevailed during the day; and it was at all disturbed, it proceeded from the ebullition of social feeling, that "tempestuous sea of liberty," which Americans always prefer to the "calm of despotism." About sunset, the citizens and military, en masse, returned to the Market Square, where they were dismissed, each rejoicing in having thus rendered ample tribute to the interesting occasion that had called them together.

We cannot speak in too high terms of the several volunteer companies;—their ranks were more full than had ever been witnessed on any previous occasion; and their marchings, evolutions, and firings, were in the most correct order.

MATRIMONY vs. CELIBACY.

The following extracts from a series of moral essays, originally published in the N. Y. National Advocate, over the signature of "HOWARD," are so replete with satirical humor and wholesome doctrine, that we cannot resist a desire to translate them into our columns.

The penny post, a few weeks ago, brought me a note which ran thus: "The Bachelors' Club make their respects to their colleague, Mr. Howard, and notify him that they celebrate their anniversary on Wednesday next, at the Bank Coffee House. Venison, with chaffing dishes, on the table at four; together with a plenty of Billy Niblo's twenty eight years' old Madeira." Shall I go, or shall I not? said I to myself. I certainly dislike old bachelors; yet I have no aversion to sip Madeira moderately; & as it is but once a year I'll meet these members of the ancient regime, drink with them, take up the cudgels of matrimony, & who knows but I may make convert, though even on the shady side of fifty. The hope of doing good, and striking a pure spork out of the rusty steel, determined me, & at four precisely, I was there. Almost simultaneously a beau of the old school, polished and polite, adoring the fair sex, yet still unmarried made his entrance; and, after four or five modern bows, he squeezed me affectionately by the hand, and was rejoiced to see me—Here, thinks I, is a bachelor of unpalatable celibacy. He is no enemy to matrimony; but has put off the day of marriage so long, that it now presents an awful aspect, and terrifies him, as the field of battle alarms the acknowledged coward. The room soon filled. There were some of overgrown fortunes, of moderate possessions, of fat and jolly persons, of lean and lantern'd visages. They were all well dressed; yet there were a certain something about their apparel that had the air of sluggish indifference, as if their wardrobes sighed for the superintending care of some kind female. One man's pocket handkerchief was unhemmed; & the ends of another man's cravat were nibbled and ragged where and there a few holes peeped from the cambric ruffles; and a straggling rent was perceptible in the heels of some stockings. How much care these children of a larger growth seemed to require; how solitary they seemed to me, although their faces were dressed with smiles. Niblo's bell soon announced the dinner; and to it they went—no ceremony—no compliments: appetite and epicurism united to pin attention to the well stored table; and the poor creatures, in all their movements, seemed to indicate the want of some female, whose daily presence might refine their manners, control their appetites, give a grace to their actions and a polish to their converse. The old wine, together with pipes and segars, made its appearance; and as the bottle went briskly round, and their old clay moistened, revived and invigorated, each man had something to say in praise of a bachelor's life. "Marriage, said an old fellow, who owned twenty brick houses in the city, pshaw! what man would surrender his freedom—give up the joys of celibacy—subject himself to the eternal clatter of a woman's tongue, and a host of old tobbies, in the shape of aunts—be stunned to death with squalling brats—barrased with illness, accouchments, doctors' bills, and christenings! Who would relinquish the happiness of being free, uncontrolled, and untrammelled! Here am I happy as a lord; I can drink as many bottles of Niblo's tingo as I please; I can reel home, tumble myself in bed, boots & all; no wife to upbraid me for absence, scold me for a sot, or turn me from my pillow at eight in the morning; my ears are not stunned with her shrill tones, nor my eyes offended by her sour looks; old Phillis cooks my steak, makes my bed, washes her pipe in peace; and I am always

glad to see me, drunk or sober; that's your sort."

"A bachelor leads an easy life;
"Few folks that are wedded live better."

Hey, Howard, what do you say? Am I right, old Chronicle? Do you not say ditto?"—No, sir, said I, with great gravity, I am not with you—I disapprove of your whole position; I do not say ditto. A forfeit, a forfeit! exclaimed the whole company. Here's treason amongst us—a spy in our camp—an advocate for matrimony; fine him a bumper of salt water—a cold bath; no punishment is too severe for such alarming opinions. Order, order! gentlemen, exclaimed the chairman; let us hear his defence. Let us treat him with decorum. Come, Howard, said Van Snarl, your reasons, your reasons, my boy. Why gentlemen, said I, although aware that I was to dine with bachelors, I was not prepared to meet a party hostile to matrimony. I myself am a bachelor, "is true, 'tis a pity, and pity 'tis true;" yet I cannot subscribe to the correctness of doctrines such as I have just heard advanced. Man is a social being by nature; he was never intended to be isolated, floating through the world without ties of affection, of association, or of kindred; he has duties to perform to religion, to country, and to morality—and all these point to marriage, as the great end by which they may be accomplished and fulfilled. You boast of freedom, of the joys of your table, and your unrestrained liberty; the savage, whose yell reverberate through the forest, is equally as free; he becomes infuriated by rum, and barks in the sun beams in dignified intoxication—no soul feels an interest for you, no soul dares to molest him; so far you are equal. But the savage marries; he roves through the woods with his wife by his side; he hunts the fleet deer because his wife partakes of the spoil, and praises his dexterity; he teaches his boys to become warriors, familiarizes them to the bow and arrow, and the pointed javelin; the savage has social relations even in the moment of his brutal intoxication: he is, therefore, your superior. If you have no wife to control or direct your movements, you have no friend who feels an interest for your health and happiness; who sighs for your griefs, who rejoices in your prosperity who watches your pillow in the hour of sickness, who administers, with her fair and soft hand, the medicine for your health, and binds your brows and soothes your agitation with the sweet kiss of affection. If you are thus free you have no children whose growing virtues do honor to their sire, whose cheerful prattle blunts the edge of care. If marriage brings with it some privations, it amply compensates, by the additional comfort, confidence, mutual respect and influence which it carries in its train. Why, then, rail at matrimony? Instead of reeling home at night, and encountering the rusty visage of your wench as she opens the door for you, and you sneak through a dark hall to your comfortless and solitary bed, walk upright and soberly home, there meet the cheerful smile of a fond wife, as she leads you to the ample fire, and there enjoy (what you never will, if you retain your present sentiments) the social converse and innocent hilarity of a lawful and lovely companion.

The faces of the old bachelors began to "cream and mantle," as I took my hat to leave them; and as I closed the door, Van Snarl exclaimed, "Harkye, there, sir, let us never see your rebellious face among us again."

HOWARD.

Music.

A HAND ORGAN with six barrels, playing sixty tunes, (Psalms, Hymns, Marches & many popular airs,) just from the hands of the Workman, and pronounced by him to be in excellent order; and being a large and handsome piece of furniture, it would adorn the best room in any gentleman's house; for sale by the subscriber at a reduced price and on accommodating terms. It may be seen at my residence at anytime.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

River shore, April 12—1833

TERMS.

The AMERICAN RECORDER is published every Friday, at THREE dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance, or four dollars if not paid within the year.—Subscribers residing out of the District, to pay year in advance.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, and orders to that effect either verbal or in writing, from the Subscriber, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines to be inserted at 50 cents the first time and for each continuance.

All advertisements will be continued otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

Vol. VII.

AN A
Delivered at the
District of Washi
on the Fourth of
at John

WASH
SIR: The Com
for the celebrat
ing to you their
patriotic and ab
obliged them by d
vor of you to furn
it, for publication
merits.

Hon. J. Q. ADA

WASH
GENTLEMEN: I
poss a copy of the
livered in complia
avail myself of th
through you, to m
assurance of my
gence with which
I have the honor
spect, Gentlemen,
vant,

JOHN

To the Commit

ADD

FELLOW-CITIZEN

Until within
that which we b
commemorate, o
this Union, had
the British nation
Arts and Arms, w
in the Atlantic Oc
dominion over con
quarter of the Gl
selves by a race of
verignty had orig
conquered, spell-b
anga under that s
potism and of sup
name of the meek
been spread over t
history of this na
seven hundred year
Conquest till our
almost continual
of power and the
theories of the Cr
had no rights. N
soul of the individ
the impenetrable
darkness, and t
this servitude, the
tially emerged.
Freedom had co
stake: the champi
had bowed their b
and the spirits of
left their earthly
battle, and soaret
Liberty before th
The people of Bri
of civil war, had
rants not acknowl
right. With this
been content to
human improvement
freedom as a dose
eigns; they appeal
to a sign manual
their title to liberty
from the bounty o
moral and political
character of Ruony
of the world.

From the earliest
history, the inhabi
lands have been di
telligence and the
these two qualiti
ampliation in th
stified by those t
vicinity to ecclesi
holding rights as
this is not the occ
Of their tendenc
coervate the facul
phical reasoning,
ence, concur in t
These principles
coliar to the pe
were the distinct
most enlighten
portion of the ear
was reaped upon
the Conquest. Th
fought by ambloy
tion. Beneficial on